

It will be seen that the most southern birds are the largest and lightest; the northern smallest and darkest while those from lower British Columbia are intermediate, though closer to the southern than the northern race. The Mackenzie form, being represented by but a single specimen in not very high plumage, cannot be definitely placed in the series though it agrees closely with the Montana and Idaho specimens. No specimens from the type locality of *richardsoni* (the northeast corner of Rocky Mountain Park, Lat. 53°, Long. 115°) being obtainable I assume from the above that it ranges up the east side of the Rocky Mountains and through them south of the International Border in unmodified form while the intermountain birds, *flemingi*, as they distribute northward from the boundary, become smaller and darker. It is possible that on examination, birds from further north of Teslin Lake will exhibit these characters in a still more marked degree.

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## AN UNDESCRIBED GALAPAGOS RACE OF OCEANODROMA CASTRO.

BY JOHN TREADWELL NICHOLS.

IN his Monograph of the Petrels (London 1907-10), Godman says in regard to *Oceanodroma castro* (Harcourt): "This species is a form of *O. leucorroha*, with which it has often been confounded," etc. To the writer this seems an undervaluation of the species *castro*. He also thinks that too little emphasis has here been placed on the hair-like black shafts in the white upper tail coverts of Leach's Petrel,—otherwise an excellent comparison of *castro* and *leucorroha* is given.

The unfortunately small amount of material at hand for comparison indicates the existence of three recognizable races of *castro*. Pacific birds have a slightly more forked tail, and the Galapagos

one a heavier bill with stronger hook. The following table shows the tail differences; the bill differences are perhaps better shown by the figures.

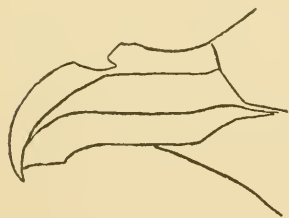
Whereas Atlantic and Pacific birds have little chance to interbreed, the differences are so slight that intermediates would be expected and the relationship is best expressed by considering them subspecifically distinct.

### *Oceanodroma castro bangsi* ssp. nov.

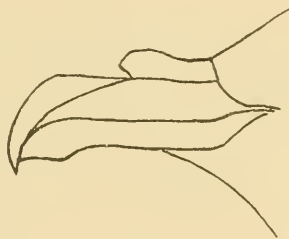
Type. No. 12413. Collection of E. A. and O. Bangs. ♀. Collected 1° N. 93° W., February 6, 1901, by R. H. Beck.

Bill heavier and more strongly hooked than usual in the genus. Sooty black, wing coverts slightly browner. Bases of tail feathers, except middle pair, broadly white, the shafts of the feathers pale. Upper tail coverts are almost all lacking in the type specimen, two or three remaining ones white to the end. Probably the coverts were much as usual in the species, and the remaining feathers very likely have had black tips worn off. Bill and feet black. Length (skin) 7.1 in.; wing 6.2; tail 3.6; bill 0.6; tarsus .95; middle toe and claw 1.0.

The only other specimen at hand, from Cocos Island, has wings moulting and not comparable. The tail and its coverts are also in



*O. c. bangsi*.



*O. c. cryptoleucura*.

poor condition. Some of the latter have sharp black tips as usual in the species. Its bill is not dissimilar to that of the Galapagos bird.

Named for Mr. Outram Bangs, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, to whose appreciation of slight differences our knowledge of racial variation is indebted.

*Oceanodroma castro castro* (Harcourt).

No.	Collector	Sex	Locality	Date	Outer tail feathers extend beyond inner in closed tail	Bill	Hook of Bill (straight distance)
No. 11000	E. A. & O. Bangs	♂	Porto Santo.	Nov. 27, 1902	.25 in.	.55 in.	.28 in.
No. 15322	Jonathan Dwight, Jr.	♂	" "	Dec. 6, 1903	.20	.59	.30

*Oceanodroma castro cryptoleucura* (Ridgway).

No. 10954	Mus. Comp. Zoölogy		Sandwich Islands.		.40	.60	.27
No. 10985	Mus. Comp. Zoölogy		" "		.38	.57	.30

*Oceanodroma castro bangsi* ssp. nov.

No. 12413	E. A. & O. Bangs (Type)	♀	1° N. 93° W.	Feb. 6, 1901	.34	.62	.35
No. 70299	Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.		Cocos Island.	June 18, 1898	—	.63	.33

### THIRTY-SECOND STATED MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

THE Thirty-second Stated Meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union convened in Washington, D. C., Monday evening, April 6, 1914. The business meeting was held at 'The New Ebbitt,' 14th and F Sts., and the public sessions, commencing Tuesday, April 7, and lasting two days, were held in the Auditorium of the new building of the U. S. National Museum.

**BUSINESS SESSION:** The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Frank M. Chapman. Twenty-six Fellows were present. The Secretary's report gave the membership of the Union at the opening of the present Stated Meeting as 1101, constituted as follows: Fellows, 50; Retired Fellows, 4; Honorary Fellows, 14; Corresponding Fellows, 57; Members, 74; Associates, 902.

Since the last meeting (November, 1913) the Union lost twenty-